The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XI. LOUISVILLE, TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1870. NEW SERIES. NO. 530.

WASHINGTON.

ADDITIONAL INTEREST IN THE SPANISH-CUBAN QUESTION.

Bad Faith of the Spaniards

More Stir in the Cadetship Business.

Golladay no Longer a Member of the House.

Bill Prepared to Reconstruct Tennessee.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE SPANISH AND CUBAN QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Gen. Quesada, the Minister from the Cuban republic, arrived here to-night, and his presence, taken in connection with a very warm debate in favor of the Cuban cause, in the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day, has given the Spanish and Cuban question some additional interest. The committee did not decide anything, but will probably vote, on Thursday, to report a resolution giving the Cubans belligerent rights. At this point it may be stated that the State Department is in receipt of dispatches from Minister Sickles, and from the Spanish Minister, which show, as compared with previous official dispatches, that Spain has not acted in a very honorable manner toward this Government in its representation of its policy and its promises in its administration of affairs in Cuba. The facts cannot be stated in detail, as the full correspondence cannot be made public at present, but some of the advices as late as Saturday sustains the assertion that the Madrid officials have, without doubt, imposed on this Administration. Their failure to fulfill the promise that the war in Cuba should be conducted on more human principles seems to have been intentional, while their assertion that the long list of outrages on American citizens should be indemnified, has also been wholly ignored.

THE CADETSHIPS.

The cadetship committee heard quite a number of witnesses to-day, among them General Schofield, whose evidence merely related to an opinion once expressed by him that, as an army officer had no actual residence, it did not appear to him to be strictly illegal to appoint the son of one as a cadet from most any district. This witness was called to state that with regard to Tennessee Butler's case. An internal revenue assessor named Elliott, from Philadelphia, appeared before the committee and explained the influence brought to bear by him to secure appointment of his son as a cadet to the Naval Academy, by representative Bowen, of South Carolina. Other witnesses will testify that a thousand dollars was paid for this appointment to some one; but thus far it does not appear that Bowen was aware of the fact, or that he received a cent of the money. The committee will probably report on Butler's case on Wednesday, and it looks as though the resolution would be one of expulsion. In some other cases the committee will wholly acquit members of trumped up charges. That of Munger, of Ohio, will be among the latter.

GOLLADAY.

The House decided to-day, after considerable discussion, that the refusal of Governor Stevenson, of Kentucky, to accept the resignation of Ex-Representative Golladay could not, in any way, alter the latter's relation to the House, which is that of an ex-member, and the proposition to allow him to withdraw his notice to the Speaker, that he had tendered his resignation to the Governor, was not even permitted a reference to the Judiciary Committee for investigation into what constitutes a actual resignation. The object sought by Governor Stevenson in endeavoring to force Golladay to continue a member of the House until the charges against him are refuted or affirmed, will be attained by the Military Committee, who intend to report on his case. If they find that he did sell a cadetship, a resolution will be proposed censuring his conduct and declaring him unworthy to be a representative of the people; if the contrary be proven, he stands acquitted.

TENNESSEE.

A bill has been prepared to reconstruct Tennessee on the Congo plan, and the proposition, it is understood, has the support of Gen. Butler and most of the Congressional delegation of that State. It is said in some quarters that a bill of this character is an extraordinary step to take, as can pass the House; but the disposition evinced to-day to pass the Georgia bill shows that opinion not to be well founded. The proposition, however, that Congress can interfere in a State fully represented, meets with warm comment.

TEXAS.

Some of the Texas members elect have arrived, and a bill was introduced in the Senate to-day to admit the State to representation in Congress. It is an exact copy of the bill (except the name of the State) passed in the cases of Virginia and Mississippi, and therefore imposes the same fundamental conditions. When the bill is reported it will probably pass without debate, as there has not as yet any question arisen in the case of Texas likely to give rise to any elaborate discussion.

GRANT VISITS THE AGRICULTURAL BUREAU.

President Grant visited the Agricultural Bureau Saturday, after he had paid his respects to the Government Printing office. At the former institution he was particularly interested in an examination of the various cereals and fruits on exhibition, as he has resolved at the close of his present term to retire to a residence to his farm near St. Louis. He was also favorably impressed with the laboratory, and was amused with a variety of chemical experiments by the pretty dozen in charge of that department of the Agricultural Bureau. Public Printer Clapp gave the laborers employed at the office an all-night job preceding the day on which Grant made his state visit, in cleansing the building for the President's inspection.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICE

has adopted regulations intended to exact the most rigid scrutiny of the accounts of collectors and the qualifications of all subordinate officials for their different posts. These rules have, it is said, already resulted in much heavier receipts, on the account of internal revenue as compared with those of the same period last year.

REVENUE STORE-KEEPERS.

The following internal revenue storekeepers were appointed to-day: Abram Wackenheimer, Fifth Illinois, and Chas. W. Doot and Theodore Jancovics, First Illinois District.

NORFOLK AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

The House Committee on Railroads and Canals this morning agreed to report favorably on the bill authorizing the Norfolk and Louisville Railroad Company to construct a railroad from Norfolk via Louisville, Ky., to St. Louis, Mo., with a capital of forty millions of dollars.

THE TENNESSEE PROGRAMME.

Since sending the previous dispatch it is learned that the programme about Tennessee is this: It is not intended to set up any provisional government, or to interfere with the present regime just now, but a bill is to be prepared to secure a new registration of the voters in accordance with the present constitution of the State, and that after the registration is completed an election is to be held for a Governor and Legislature, which, when they are elected, are to take the place of the present administration. The justification for this is said to be found in the power of Congress to recure to each State a republican form of government; that the present one is illegal, and totally inadequate to protect the people in their pursuit of life, liberty, and happiness.

[To the Associated Press.]

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day:

Jas. Pickham, United States Marshal of Idaho.

Wm. Leby, Assessor of Internal Revenue, 8th district of Virginia.

Jno. W. Sullivan, Collector of Internal Revenue, 23d district of Pennsylvania.

NORFOLK AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

The House Committee on Roads and Canals to-day agreed to report a bill authorizing the construction of a railroad from Norfolk via Louisville to St. Louis, the capital stock being $40,000,000.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia to-day heard a large delegation of citizens in favor of a territorial government for the District.

IMPORTANT SUPREME COURT DECISION.

The Supreme Court vs. Henry Grossmeyer, on appeal from the Court of Claims. Grossmeyer was a citizen of Louisiana when the rebellion was a citizen of New York, and had claims for loans and other indebtedness against one Eulstein, a resident of Georgia, which after the war commenced, through a friend who passed back and forth, was directed to be invested in cotton for his use and benefit. Eulstein did invest the money, and purchased the cotton was captured by the Federal forces at Savannah, where it was sold by the Government, and the proceeds paid into the Treasury. The Court of Claims finding Grossmeyer had been within the rebel lines during the period of time mentioned in the act of 1870, of March, 1863, gave him a decree for the amount of the proceeds. [illegible] reversed the decree of the Court of Claims, Justice Davis delivering the opinion, holding that all intercourse between the two sections ceased and became illegal upon the outbreak of the war without the enactment of any law upon the subject, but that Congress, not intending there should be any misapprehension among the people concerning it, had expressly declared the fact. It would have been unlawful, therefore, for Grossmeyer, in person, to have done acts claimed to have been done by his agent, and if the act of the principal would have been unlawful that of the agent must be unlawful also, and it follows there was no authority for the purchase of cotton for the claimant by Eulstein; and there being no authority for its purchase, of course no title passed to him, and he was not the owner of the property and has no rightful claim to the proceeds.

The opinion takes the ground that there could be no valid agency created, after the commencement of the war, to do any act for or between citizens adhering to the different sections, and that the whole transaction was consequently void.

OTHER DECISIONS.

In the case of Hannah Riley vs. William B. Wells, the decision of the Circuit Court of Iowa, which affirms the title of the State and those holding under it, is affirmed.

In the case of the Board of Public Schools of St. Louis vs. Walker, error to Supreme Court of Iowa, motion for rehearing was denied.

SUDDEN DEATH.

J. J. Peul, Minister from Venezuela, died suddenly to-day of apoplexy. His only arrived this morning, and arrangements had just been made for an interview with the Secretary of State.

FRANKFORT.

Suspected Murderer of Farmer Arrested.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, KY., March 7.—A negro charged with Farmer's murder has been arrested and is in jail here awaiting an examination. Beyond certain suspicious circumstances nothing has thus far been developed to indicate his guilt.

FOREIGN.

[BY CABLE TELEGRAPH.]

ENGLAND.

THE IRISH BILL.

LONDON, March 7.—The Pall Mall Gazette approves of Gladstone's land bill, but thinks that the repression of anarchy in Ireland is the first duty of the Government.

INFALLIBILITY.

Dispatches from Rome report that the antagonists of Papal infallibility in the Council, some of whom had threatened to withdraw, have now determined to remain, in view of the growing opposition to that dogma.

THE FENIAN PLOT.

The French officials have not yet produced no evidence of the existence of a plot against the State and the life of the Emperor. The plot is now considered a fabrication of the police.

THE MISSING STEAMER.

The fact is encouraging that the sailing vessels which left New York before the City of Boston are just arriving. The managers of the line think the steamer's engines broke down soon after sailing, and she would be obliged to depend on sails, with which she was not very well supplied.

THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

LONDON, March 7.—A meeting of the representatives of the Press Association is summoned to consider what action is required of public journals in consequence of the continual misconstruction of the telegraph by the postal authorities.

A FOUNDLING.

Strong evidence has been elicited before the Chancellor that the claimant to the Earldom of Wicklow was a foundling, and that he was taken from the Liverpool workhouse.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, March 7.—In the House of Lords this evening the Marquis of Clanricard moved for the publication of correspondence relative on the subject of the withdrawal of the troops from New Zealand. A short debate followed. Earl Granville defended the policy of the Government, while Earl Grey denounced it as dangerous, and likely to perpetuate discontent.

In the Commons the attendance in the galleries was unexpectedly thin, though it was known that the Irish Land Bill was the special order. The topic upon the lips of Liberal Gladstone opened the debate by stating that measures for the protection of life and property in Ireland would be introduced. Land bill, and then moved its second reading.

Mr. Bryan, member from Kilkenney, in saying that a second reading of the bill took place six months hence, expressed regret at the inadequacy of the measure, and in this connection mentioned that the Irish tenantry of thirty years was insufficient for the emergency. Distress for rent, must, he said, be abolished, and to remedy this he urged from the owner. Those changes in the bill he considered indispen able.

Mr. White, member from Tipperary, while applauding the motives which had governed the ministers and the general outlines of the bill, seconded the motion of Mr. Bryan.

Sir H. H. Bruce, member from Corin, insisted on material alterations in the bill.

Mr. Bognell, member from Clonwell, hoped everything in the form of amendments would be made in the committee.

Mr. Hergot, member from Londonderry, spoke in opposition to the bill, and demanded of the Government a representative, instead of a councilitory, policy on the Irish question.

The debate was monopolized by the Irish members.

Mr. Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, defended the bill as being the most complete remedy yet prescribed for the ills of Ireland, for it would greatly enlarge the proprietary interest among the agricultural classes.

Mr. Ball, a member of the Dublin University, said the bill perpetuated a vicious system which violated the principles of political economy. The idea of compensation was sound, but the rate was too high. Bargains binding posterity to the present conditions were bad. Ireland's only want was an institution as beneficial as those of England.

The House adjourned.

IRELAND.

GREAT PREPARATIONS.

DUBLIN, March 7.—Great preparations are being made in the North of Ireland for the reception of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

SPAIN.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICE

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IMMINENT.

MADRID, March 7.—In the Constituent Cortes, on Saturday, Gen. Prim re-affirmed his opposition to the Duke of Montpensier, and declared that the entire ministry, except Admiral Topete, were anti-Montpensierite. His statement has given the latter gentleman offence. He has tendered his resignation, but it has not yet been accepted. The Unionists are furious against Gen. Prim, and are doing their utmost to encourage Admiral Topete. A ministerial crisis is imminent.

PRUSSIA.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—COINAGE.

BERLIN, March 7.—The weights and measures of Germany are to be identical. The coinage is also to be established on a more convenient basis.

FRANCE.

M. RENAN RESTORED.

PARIS, March 7.—M. Renan has been restored to his professorship in the College of France.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, March 7.—Consols, 92¼; American securities—'62s, 90¾; 65, 90¾; '67, 88; 10-40s, 86¾.

FRANKFORT, March 7.—Bonds are firm and active at 95¾@96¾.

LONDON, March 7.—Erics, 27; Illinois Central, 111¾; G. W., 29.

PARIS, March 7.—Bourse heavy at 74f 55c.

LIVERPOOL, March 7.—The cotton market is steady; middling uplands, 10d; Orleans, 11¾d. sales of 10,000 bales. California white wheat, 9s 5d; red western, 8s 7d. Flour, 24s. Corn—No. 2, mixed, 27s. Pork, 82s 6d. Lard, 64s. Tallow, 34s. Provisions—Pork in fair demand at 80s 6d. Beef, 105s 6d. Lard, 63s. Cheese, 70s. Bacon, 56s. Spirits petroleum, 1s 7d; refined, 1s 9½d@1s 10d.

LONDON, March 7.—Refined petroleum is quoted. Sperm oil 96£5s. Sugar 39s. Linseed oil is firmer at 31s. Tallow is dull at 46s. Calcutta linseed 59s 6d. Petroleum at Antwerp is firm at 59¼.

The steamer Minnesota has arrived out.

MARINE NEWS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 7.—The steamer Eagle, from New York for Havana, is aground at Body Island, and is to be assisted by two wrecking steamers. The passengers and crew were doubtless saved.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—The first tow from Baltimore for New York via canal arrived today.

NORFOLK, VA., March 7.—The latest advices from the steamship Eagle reports her lower hold full of water. Some of the passengers and crew have landed, and the remainder will be landed the next low tide.

MEMPHIS.

Collision—The Great Republic Sinks the Nettie Jones.

MEMPHIS, March 7.—This afternoon the Great Republic in coming in run into and capsized the tug Nettie Jones. Barney Danbo, fireman, and Lewis, colored cook, were drowned. The Captain and two deck-hands were saved by a small boat. The tug will probably be a total loss. The Republic was disabled coming up and was running on one wheel and could not avoid the collision.

Scene at an Opera House.

SPRINGFIELD, March 7.—During the fire scene in "Lost at Sea" at the Opera House to-night Mrs. Sedley Brown's clothing caught fire and she would have been fatally burned but for the promptness of Messrs. Shelland and Macder, members of the company, who rushed upon the stage and extinguished the flames. All three were painfully but not seriously burned.

NEW YORK.

The Richardson-McFarland Case in Court.

The Trial Postponed Until April.

Effort Made to Stave it Off Altogether.

Seward's Speech to the Common Council.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

MCFARLAND'S TRIAL POSTPONED.

A large number of the friends of the late Mr. Richardson were present in the Court of General Sessions to-day, when Mr. Graham, counsel for McFarland, arose and said:

In order that McFarland's right may be properly considered, and that his counsel may be enabled properly to prepare the defence, we ask the court to fix a day for this trial. It will be impossible for us to be ready within two weeks. The commissions which have gone to Europe and which have yet to go to Europe, will have to be returned to us. This will make it up to the 28th of the present month; it will bring us to the close of the term. It is impossible, therefore, the first Monday in April would be suitable for the trial of this indictment, and we therefore ask the court to require the prosecution to be ready by that time. The court will then have ample time to make its own arrangements. This is a trial that will greatly excite the public mind. Probably no trial that ever occurred in this country has caused the excitement and the heat which this will cause. It will occupy a considerable length of time. There will be many witnesses to examine, and therefore I ask the court to name the first day of the April term for the trial of this cause. The judges of the court can then make such arrangements as they think proper. It is necessary for them to hold a double term, so that one branch of the court may be engaged in the trial of the prisoner, while the other branch will be ready to proceed with the ordinary business.

The court then fixed the first Monday in April for the trial of Daniel McFarland to commence.

SECRETARY SEWARD,

after having been officially received by the city authorities this afternoon, addressed the members of the Common Council as follows:

To receive such expressions of kind and generous hospitalities when sojourning in a distant and foreign lands is charming, but to receive a cordial public welcome on the return from enjoying private feeling from friends, neighbors and countrymen is the most grateful reward of the felicity of travel. For this generous and distinguished welcome I desire to make acknowledgments which I can only express with a strength fully felt than the conventional words at my command could express. Gentlemen, I may remember how my confidence and hopes in the good destiny of our country rose into seeming opinions during the sectional controversies and conflicts through which we have lately passed. That grand confidence, based on a ground little understood or even perceived then. It seemed to me that civilization had reached a point where one of several distinct and different experiments, but a republican equality for its distinguishing political characteristic; that it has not many commercial centers, but one great commercial center, and that is the city of New York. All the States and Territories of the United States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, have become by the free will of thirty years was insufficient for the emergency. Distress for rent, must, he said, be abolished, and to remedy this he urged from the owner. Those changes in the bill he considered indispen able.

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MICHIGAN.

The Case of Vanderpool—A New Trial Suggested—Strong Appeal in His Behalf.

DETROIT, March 7.—The case of George Vanderpool, lately convicted and sentenced to solitary confinement at Jackson, is attracting a great deal of public attention. An appeal to the people of the State of Michigan has been signed by sixteen of the leading citizens of Detroit, irrespective of party, for stainless claims growing out of the Mexican war, was also passed.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The Funding Bill was proceeded with.

MR. CORBETT advocated his proposition for issue of 35-year bonds, bearing interest at 5 per cent., next six years at 5 per cent., next six years at 4½ per cent., and following twenty years 4 per cent. This would insure a uniform bond. He also offered an amendment to make bonds payable at the United States, and to change other features of the bill.

MR. CORBETT made some remarks upon the necessity of the extinguishment of the national debt, opposing any postponement of its liquidation.

MR. SCOTT said when a member of the House, the Secretary of the Treasury proposed a bill to regulate and re-finance the principal features of which were, first, in the disposal and sale of bonds of the Government to the people, without the intervention or percentage, commission or compensation allowed, but the work should be done altogether by officers of the Treasury Department. Second, that public competition should be invited by advertised proposals for exchange or sale of bonds. Believing a measure of this kind would still meet the approval of the Secretary, he gave notice of an amendment embodying these principles.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Senate at 8.50 adjourned.

HOUSE

BILLS REFERRED.

Bills were introduced and referred, including the following:

To provide for reclaiming swamp lands in the Mississippi Valley, facilitate transportation on the Mississippi river, and promote the commerce of the Northwest.

To amend the act aiding the construction of the Louisville canal.

For the speedy removal of political disabilities of all citizens in Mississippi.

To divide California into two judicial districts.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

MR. CLARK introduced a resolution for the organization of a territorial government for the Indian Territory, and a full recognition of the Cherokees, Choctaws and Chickasaws as citizens of the United States. Referred to Committee on Territories.

MR. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution authorizing the Postal Telegraph Committee to inquire into the whole subject of telegraphing in the United States, and send for persons and papers, but the House refused to second the previous question by 41 to 75, and the resolution went over under the rules.

THE CADETSHIPS.

MR. SAWYER offered for Mr. Cessna a resolution instructing the Committee on Military to inquire why and by whose C. A. Steadman, of Bladen county, was lately appointed a cadet to the Military Academy and Jos. P. Canhardt to the Naval Academy, and both credited to the Sixteenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania; and to allow any persons involved in improper or corrupt practices in connection therewith a full hearing.

MR. LOGAN said the resolution conflicted with the action of the House last week, as it affected a sitting member.

The House refused to order the main question. Yeas 75, nays 84; and the resolution went over.

SHIPBUILDERS.

MR. JUDD introduced a bill for the relief of shipbuilders, &c.

RELIEF OF B. F. BUTLER.

MR. BINGHAM offered a resolution for the payment of compensation and expenses incurred by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, in defending suit brought against him by Chas. W. Woolley for his action as member of the House in sustaining his rights and privileges; not to exceed two thousand dollars. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

THE VOORHEES NATION.

MR. VOORHEES offered a resolution inquiring as to alleged violations of the existing treaty with the Cherokee Nation. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

WASHINGTON AND OHIO RAILROAD.

MR. WELKER introduced a bill to incorporate the Washington and Ohio Railroad. Referred.

RESOLUTIONS.

MR. ALLISON presented various resolutions of the Iowa Legislature. Referred.

MR. CHURCHILL offered a resolution asking the President for information as to the determination of Canadian authorities in regard to fisheries, and whether steps have been taken for the protection of American interests.

MR. BOYD offered a resolution allowing the Coast survey steamers to co-operate in obtaining an accurate geological survey and topographical map of States bordering on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

ENACTING AND RESOLVING CLAUSES.

MR. SCHENCK introduced a bill providing the form of enacting and resolving clauses of acts and resolutions of Congress. Referred.

THE CAPITAL.

Also a resolution instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to report a bill repealing that portion of Washington and Georgetown and provide a system of government bringing all that relates to the capital under the more direct control of Congress and the Executive. Adopted.

MT. VERNON.

MR. KERR, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report relative to the Mt. Vernon relics. Recommitted.

THE TICE METER.

MR. KNOTT asked leave to offer a resolution for the appointment of a select committee on the Tice whiskey meter. Objected to.

INCOME TAX.

MT. KELLOGG, of Connecticut, asked leave to offer a resolution as to the repeal or reduction of the income tax.

GOLLADAY.

MR. STOKES, owing to a privilege question, presented a resolution to allow Golladay to withdraw his resignation, the Governor of Kentucky having refused to receive it. He desired the resolution referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The SPEAKER had read a letter from Mr. Golladay, stating that he had withdrawn his resignation, and inviting the fullest investigation into any charges against him in regard to the sale of cadetships; also, a telegram from Gov. Stevenson to Mr. Golladay, stating that he owed it to himself, his constituents, and his State to demand such investigation.

MR. BINGHAM called attention to the extraordinary fact that the Governor of a State assumed to force on the House of Representatives a member whose seat had been vacated by his own act.

MR. TRIMBLE remarked that the telegram from Governor Stevenson did not admit of such an interpretation. There was no spirit of dictation in it.

MR. BECK explained that Gov. Stevenson acted on the assumption that Mr. Golladay had not tendered his resignation to the House, but simply sent him a communication asking him to accept his resignation, which Governor Stevenson, for very proper reasons, declined to do.

MR. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, regarded the question simply as one whether the Executive of a State had any control, mediate or immediate, over members of the House, and as he could not entertain such a theory, he should vote against reference of the resolution.

After further discussion by Messrs. Banks, Schenck and others against, and Hawes, Jones, of Kentucky, and others in favor of the resolution, the House decided in accordance with the view expressed by the Speaker, that the resolution involved no question of privilege, Mr. Golladay being a stranger to the House and no longer a member. The House therefore refused to entertain the resolution.

The following, offered by Mr. Davis, of New York, was adopted:

WHEREAS, It is of grave importance to the constitution of this House that it should be determined whether a member, present during the session, may resign his seat without the consent of the House, and thereby evade his duties and responsibilities, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire and report what action or rule should be taken or established for the determination of that question.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

The House at 5 o'clock resumed consideration of the Georgia bill.

MR. PAINE offered an amendment that nothing in the bill should be construed to prolong or renew the term of office of representatives from Georgia.

MR. BECK withdrew his substitute altogether, believing no legislation necessary.

MR. BINGHAM addressed the House in opposition to the bill, and offered an amendment declaring that no person should be counted to vacate any offices now filled in Georgia, either by election or appointment, nor to extend the official term of any officer for the purpose of disqualifying him from the right to elect Senators and Representatives in 1870. He remarked that his amendment suggested the only remedy which he had in the bill, except the further objection that there was no occasion for any legislation whatever. Touching the rights of Georgia to be represented he ever recorded his vote in favor of the bill without any hesitation. He proposed.

MR. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, asked him whether he would vote for the bill with his amendment.

MR. BINGHAM would reserve the privilege of determining that question for himself. Would the gentleman from Massachusetts vote against the amendment?

MR. BUTLER—I certainly shall.

MR. BINGHAM—Then I say the ground that judicial officers there are to be discontinued, from Chief Justice down, and a new set nominated by Governor Bullock, who would be unable to get confirmation in the present Senate, for the purpose of putting in his pocket all the proceeds of the State railroads, $30,000,000 a year. He declared his conviction that the passage of the bill would endanger the Fifteenth amendment, the Fourteenth amendment, and, for aught he knew, the Thirteenth amendment.

MR. DAVIS, of New York, made a speech in advocacy of the bill, in the course of which he defended the character of Governor Bullock.

The bill went over until to-morrow.

PETITIONS

were presented by Mr. Stevenson, of business men of Ohio, for repealing the tax on the sales of cigar makers, relative to the tax and tariff on cigars, and of citizens of Rossboro, Ohio, for abolition of the banking privilege.

COMMITTEES.

The Speaker announced the appointment of the following members:

Committee on Indian affairs—Messrs. Smith, of Oregon, Adams, of Kentucky, and Van Wyck, of New York.

On Claims—Mr. Ayre, of Virginia.

Naval Affairs—Mr. Platt, of Virginia.

District of Columbia—McKenzie, of Virginia.

Reconstruction—Dockery, of North Carolina, Porter, of Virginia, and McKee, of Mississippi.

Pacific—Fox, of New York (in place of Smith, of Oregon, resigned), Trimble (in place of Adams, resigned), and Van Wyck, of New York.

Education and Labor—Pierce, of Mississippi.

Expenditures on Public Buildings—Griswold, of New York.

Freedmen's Affairs—Booker, of Virginia.

Accounts—Cox, of New York.

Railroads—Atwood, of Wisconsin, and Coovode, of Pennsylvania.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Coovode, of Pennsylvania, Morphis, of Mississippi, and Ridgeway, of Virginia.

Agriculture—Gibson, of Virginia.

Enrolled Bills—Pierce, of Mississippi.

ADJOURNMENT.

The House at 5 o'clock adjourned.

The Evangelical Alliance.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—Notwithstanding the storm, there assembled in Rev. Dr. Wyle's church this evening a large audience at the first meeting of the Philadelphia branch of the Evangelical Alliance, George H. Stuart presiding. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Schaff, of New York, and President James McCash, of Princeton College.

Hon. Wm. Strong, of the United States Supreme Court, offered resolutions, which were seconded by ex-Governor Patrick, and unanimously adopted. Other distinguished clergymen of various denominations participated in the exercises. Among the audience were at least one hundred clergymen. The occasion is manifested interest in the Evangelical Alliance in New York in September.

Election in Newport.

CINCINNATI, March 7.—The election in Newport, Ky., to-day resulted in the success of the Republican candidates by majorities averaging about two hundred. Root, Republican candidate for City Attorney, was beaten by Geister, Democrat, by 21 votes.

Common School Laws.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

I have just read your editorial upon "school Reform in the Kentucky Legislature," in the Courier-Journal of the 4th inst., and beg to offer a few practical hints touching that subject. I have been unable to examine the bill before me, but from the abstract in the News, 560, I confine myself to your comments upon it.

I notice that you propose two preliminary remarks: 1. The laws of the North are not in many respects suited to Kentucky, because our people are scattered and sparse even in our most populous districts, and we have but few facilities but little leisure for conventions, county and sub-committees, teachers' institutes, &c., so common in the North. 2. That we have not yet had time to test the practical workings of our present system of laws.

I, I am decidedly in favor of retaining the present Board of Education. This board, as far as my information reaches, have per formed their duties promptly, efficiently and to the advancement of the cause of public education. Any other board will require new men, at increased expenses, and as liable to prove to be no better agents or the old board. The old board are elected by the people, except the Secretary of State; are liable to be called to account at any emergency, require no expense for board bills, mileage and per diem. No change is needed here.

2. I cannot join you in the remark that the new bill "will fill the State, as the old law did, with unreliable accommodation." I am very acquainted since with the common school commissioners warrants me in the decided opinion that as a class of officers they have discharged their duties intelligently, faithfully, (or more than many other officers). Under the former law the commissioners were appointed. This power, a fallacious one, they have not exercised, and has worked very well and much more satisfactorily. The change in the manner of appointment, I think, will only enable the people to elect for themselves, instead of appointed by the county court every two years, but continue the one man idea intact.

3. The trustee-ship has ever seen the weakness of the common school system. On the first Monday of April a dozen or perhaps a score of persons assemble at the school-house and go through a sort of election of three trustees for each school district. It is not intended to reflect upon any person, by saying that in most cases those who are nominally trustees, might as well have been made such by a subscription paper passed round in the neighborhood, and perhaps more justly than by an election.

Who do not have one trustee in each school district, and he elected by the County Court, when a competent person can be found, and removed every two years? Now it is next to an impossibility to get the three trustees together, in order to have to make out and send in their report to the commissioner; and when he publishes in the county paper that he will be at such a place at court-house door, that he is ready to pay the money into the hands of the trustees, it is rarely if ever that he finds the trustees there, when he goes two of the trustees to stem the receipt.

One instance, respectable, honorable man, seeks not for his fitness for the duties of the trustee-ship, would give promptness to the duties of the office, would give promptness to the duties of the office, would give promptness to the duties of the office, and the Executive. Adopted.

MT. VERNON.

MR. KERR, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report relative to the Mt. Vernon relics. Recommitted.

THE TICE METER.

MR. KNOTT asked leave to offer a resolution for the appointment of a select committee on the Tice whiskey meter. Objected to.

INCOME TAX.

MT. KELLOGG, of Connecticut, asked leave to offer a resolution as to the repeal or reduction of the income tax.

GOLLADAY.

MR. STOKES, owing to a privilege question, presented a resolution to allow Golladay to withdraw his resignation, the Governor of Kentucky having refused to receive it. He desired the resolution referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The SPEAKER had read a letter from Mr.

CONGRESS.

Forty-first Congress—2d Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7.

MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS.

Memorial of Nicholas P. Trist for compensation for negotiation of treaty with Mexico. Referred to Committee on Foreign Relations.

Of the Iowa Legislature, favoring the removal of the national capital, and petitions on various subjects were presented and referred.

INDIAN MASSACRE.

The Military Committee was ordered to report the facts of the Indian massacre of Buck's surveying party, last summer, in Nebraska.

TEXAS.

MR. MORTON introduced a bill to admit the State of Texas to representation in Congress.

It imposes the same conditions as in Virginia. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

ARMY LITERARY OFFICERS.

Also a joint resolution giving officers of the army detailed at literary institutions the same pay and allowances as though on active duty. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

MR. HARLAN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill to provide for carrying into effect the provisions of the treaty concluded between the United States and the Cherokee nation of Indians, July 19, 1866. It provides for the purchase from the Cherokee nation of all their lands lying within the State of Kansas and known as the Cherokee strip, and also their lands in the Indian Territory west of the 96th meridian for the sum of $2,000,000, to be placed to their credit on the books of the Treasury Department, interest to be paid thereon at 5 per cent. per annum. The lands in Kansas so purchased are to be surveyed and opened for sale to actual settlers at $1.25 per acre; the lands purchased in the Indian Territory to be appropriated exclusively for homes for Indians.

FUNDING BILL.

The funding bill was taken up.

MR. BAYARD spoke in opposition to the establishment of foreign agencies for the distribution of our debt. He attributed the difficulties afflicting the country to the financial legislation of the Republican party in putting upon the country a paper currency of no intrinsic value, and depressed continuous abuse of the Democratic policy, and impeachment of the motives of that party in the Senate, believing the only effect was to diminish the credit, of our common country when the Republican party should lose the power they now hold by an accidental majority. His objection to exemption of new bonds from taxation, and to the expenditure of $10,000,000 in connection with their issue as being grossly extravagant. One-third of the amount would be a liberal outlay.

MR. HOWE argued that both the propositions contained in the bill—namely, the disposition of legal tender circulation with the National Banks, and in exchange for the existing bonded debt. He thought it unwise to attempt both at once, believing now that displacement should first be undertaken. He did not, however, agree with the Supreme Court that the Legal Tender act was unconstitutional. As to the 5-20 bonds, he thought the funding provision a work of supererogation, as all the authority that could be conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury by Congress was given in the act of April 15, 1866. He also objected to the proposition compelling new banks to take four per cent. bonds, while existing banks should have four and a half per cent.

RECESS.

At 4:30 the Senate took a recess until evening.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

The following Senate bills were passed:

Appointing managers for the National Asylum for disabled volunteers.

Authorizing the Secretary of War to take charge of the Gettysburg and Antietam national cemeteries.

Also a House bill to authorize the Secretary of War to place at the disposal of the Soldiers' Monument Association of Rock Island, Illinois, certain condemned cannon.

The bill appropriating $5,000 for the relief of General Charles F. Smith, who died while taking command of the army of Tennessee

THE FUNDING BILL.

The Funding Bill was proceeded with.

MR. CORBETT advocated his proposition for issue of 35-year bonds, bearing interest at 5 per cent., next six years at 5 per cent., next six years at 4½ per cent., and following twenty years 4 per cent. This would insure a uniform bond. He also offered an amendment to make bonds payable at the United States, and to change other features of the bill.

MR. SCOTT made

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1870.

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Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

Rejected articles will not be returned to writers and all cover matter which is used will be paid for, if the charge is specified by the writer on margin.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Covington is infested with chicken thieves.

The voting in Newport yesterday was viva voce.

The Hickman Courier grieves over the lack of proper ball-room music in that city.

Hon. Jesse D. Bright has been absent from Frankfort several weeks on account of sickness in his family.

The statement of the financial condition of Hancock county measures eleven feet in length. The figures are not stated.

Mr. A. Lloyd, agent of the American Free Trade League, lectures in Frankfort to-night in the hall of the House of Representatives.

The people of Covington will vote on the 31st of this month upon the proposition to subscribe $400,000 to the Cumberland and Ohio railroad.

Rev. N. N. Cowgill, of Fulton county, has arranged for obtaining the services of a number of English laborers for the ensuing year, both men and women. They were obtained through a Chicago agency.

John Lynch, brakeman on a freight train of the Kentucky Central railroad, was killed on Saturday night by falling from a car while it was passing over the trestle work at Paris. He fell a distance of about forty feet. Deceased was a resident of Covington, and had been a brakeman on the Kentucky Central for seven or eight years.

The Hancock Messenger says: "Mr. E. Brideubogh has discovered, in his recent land purchase, that he is the possessor of a tree that will almost equal any of the Oreron or California giants of the forest. The tree is of the black walnut species, and measures nearly six feet at the stump, is sixty-three feet to the first limb, at which point it measures three and a half feet in diameter. By lumber measurement it will make four thousand feet of lumber, and at the prices paid for black walnut lumber, even in our "wooden country," will net over $100."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Mrs. Dr. Mary Walker is in Texas.

A negro 106 years of age died in Trenton, Tenn., last week.

Small-pox has broken out among the destitute negroes in Natchez.

Only two interments in the Huntsville, Ala., cemetery during February.

The Democrats carried the Eufaula, Ala., city election on Monday last.

The Tennessee conventional interest law goes into effect on the 1st of June.

Mr. Wm. Palmer, an old and well-known merchant of Richmond, died on Thursday last.

The property of the Mississippi Manufacturing Company, at Wessen, is advertised to be sold.

The Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met in Richmond on Thursday last.

Large numbers of immigrants from the Northern States are seeking homes in Tennessee.

The negroes are becoming troublesome in Stevenson, Ala. Troops have been sent there from Huntsville.

Charlotte, North Carolina, is talking of water-works, macadamized streets, a tobacco factory and a uniformed police.

Mr. George O. VanAmringe, one of the oldest citizens of Wilmington, North Carolina, died a few days ago, from paralysis.

Shad in the Southern cities are becoming more plentiful, but the price is still beyond the means of people in moderate circumstances.

Two Southern gentlemen, Messrs. Gilt and Williams, are at present in Hong Kong making arrangements to send 1,000 Chinese laborers to Savannah and New Orleans.

White immigrants are pouring into Mississippi at an unprecedented rate. Chickasaw county has imported over 700 white laborers and Lowndes county 300 up to this time.

A bill has passed both Houses of the Alabama Legislature making habitual drunkenness good grounds for a divorce. By this act a small "spree" is allowed once in a while.

Caroline Hooper, a colored woman, delivered a lecture in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Columbia, South Carolina, a few days ago, on the subject "The Work Before Us."

The State Auditor of Georgia reports a loss of two-fifths of the negro population in nine years. Reports show a heavy decrease in all the other Southern States, except, perhaps, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Very little work has been done on the farms this year in Carroll and Choctaw counties, Mississippi, by reason of the idleness and worthlessness of the negroes, over whom the farmers have little control.

Colonel Nixon, who resided near York, Mississippi, on the Meridian and Chattanooga railroad, was run over by a burden train on Tuesday last, and had both legs so badly mangled that he died that night.

It is stated that there are 4,000 colored voters in Delaware, enough to give the Republican party a large majority, as it was not by as strong as the other party before the Fifteenth amendment was adopted.

A few days since, Miss House, a step-daughter of Dr. Russell, member of the House of Representatives from Rutherford and Bedford, was found dead in her bed, in Rutherford county, Tenn., from a hemorrhage of the lungs.

Captain Daniel D. Markwood, while assisting in running a saw mill near Jonesboro, Tennessee, had his leg badly fractured recently. Want of proper attention at the time of the accident has lessened his chances of permanent recovery.

The directors of the Columbus (Ga.) Industrial Association have resolved to go ahead in the work of fixing up the fair grounds. Some $12,000 have already been subscribed, and it is hoped to swell the sum to $15,000 at least by the time the money is needed.

Parson Cain, in the Missionary Record, published in the interest of the colored people at Charleston, advocates the election of at least two colored members of Congress, and one colored United States Senator, from South Carolina in the next campaign.

Near Dallas, Gaston county, N. C., a few evenings since, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Rawlins was shot, through the window, and killed by a colored boy, discharged the day previous on account of bad conduct. Mr. Rawlins is a Northern man, and in charge of a colored Methodist Church.

Rev. Wm. A. Smith, D. D., one of the most distinguished divines of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, died in Richmond, Va., on Monday night last. He had been connected with the Virginia Conference since 1826. He was buried on Wednesday by the Masonic fraternity, Bishop Doggett being present.

Miss Alice Gafford, while sitting in the house of Dr. Bragg, in Greenville, Ala., a few days ago, was struck by lightning and knocked senseless. She was considerably burned, but will recover. Strange to say, two other ladies who were sitting beside her were uninjured. A clock on the mantel-shelf was demolished.

On Monday night last, the barn of Mr. James S. Beard, residing some four miles northeast of Jonesboro' on Boone's creek, Tennessee, was set fire to in four places, which consumed it in a few minutes with all its contents—including over forty head of sheep, eight head of hogs, and other live stock, besides a large quantity of grain, provender, machinery, farming implements, etc. No clew to the incendiary.

On last Friday as Mr. William Wilson was driving into the boat at Thompson's ferry, near Gainesville, Georgia, the boat gave way from its fastening on the bank, and precipitated the hack into the river, and the boat, hack and team commenced floating down the river. With great presence of mind, and by almost superhuman efforts, "Billey" succeeded in cutting the harness, detaching the mules from the hack, and conveying them to the bank. On the next day the hack was recovered, and, fortunately, little damage was sustained.

The Virginia Legislature, on Wednesday last, by a vote nearly unanimous, endorsed the nomination made by the Governor of John L. Marye, Jr. Says the Richmond Whig: "No action taken by the Executive since his installation has given more universal satisfaction than his appointment to the Lieutenant-Governorship of this sterling Virginian. Possessing talent of a high order, and all those elements of character which contribute to the formation of a patriot and a statesman, Mr. Marye is one of the sons of this State upon whose no trust can fall nor duty devolve which would not be met with fidelity and ability."

E. Payson Hammond is succeeded in Cincinnati by W. Morley Punshon. *New York* still has R. Ogden Doremus and B. Waterhouse Hawkins. What has become of J. Templeton Tompkins?

A correspondent calls attention to some curious points of insurance interest, embodied in a proposition now before the Legislature, which deserve the judicial consideration of members, and will undoubtedly attract the notice of the public.

The bold pioneers of Colorado gave a majority of one against female suffrage; but those of Wyoming were bolder still, and the first grand jury of women the world ever saw is now in session at Laramie City. If men accustomed to the hugs of grizzly bears can stand the trials of petticoat government, others may be induced to try it on after a while.

The women of Wyoming enjoy privileges that are denied to the rest of the sex all the world over. They can sit on grand juries and use the whole power of the government for the discovery of their neighbors' faults and follies. Some of them no doubt will find the duty of a juror not so sweet a morsel of forbidden fruit after all, and there will be a vain search for fig leaves in that cold climate.

Concerning the Tariff.

One of the most interesting of all our public documents is the existing tariff. Until recently the press and people have given it very little attention. The study and management of the tariff business has been long left to those who had axes to grind—to those whose poor, *sickly* enterprises could not thrive without Government assistence; they call it protection to American industry—we call it oppression to American tax-payers. But a change has set in. Those upon whose broad shoulders this beautiful tariff system has rested so peacefully for the past ten years are beginning to ask themselves if it is not time to think of throwing off a portion of the burden. The conviction is rapidly gaining ground that the tariff is framed on a wrong principle; that it is vastly more burdensome in its effects than there is any need for; that, indeed, many of its more important provisions have no other object and effect than to legislate money from the pockets of the many into the strong-boxes of a few.

Hear what is said of the document we are dealing with by a few of those who have recently made it a subject of examination. Mr. Mahlon Sands tells us what it has done for New England. "It has ruined their shipping, prostrated the woolen mills, and crippled the shoe trade. It makes clothes, fuel and nearly all the prime necessaries of life extravagantly dear, and the people feel these burdens." Samuel T. Tilden, a Democrat of reputation, and one of the ablest men in the country, is constrained to speak of our system of taxation as follows: "Our country, this thirty millions of people—all at last freemen so far as their social status is concerned—finds itself to-day manacled and shackled in all its trades and in all its industries. It is suffering under a system of revenue the most complicated, the most cumbrous, the most unskillful—I may add the most bungling—that any age or nation has ever seen. The result is that the productive power of American labor is diminished by act of Congress."

It also arouses the indignation of the witty S. S. Cox. He writes: "The bill reported from the Ways and Means is a bill of abominations in many senses. I pronounced it from my seat an aggravation of the present iniquitous tariff. The more I hear from the people, and the more I study its provisions, the more aggravated it appears." Cox refers to the proposed new tariff, which, it is claimed by its authors, is an improvement on the existing one. If such a bill is an improvement, what must be thought of the one we now have? Judge Marshall, a prominent advocate of revenue reform in Congress, is no less severe. He truly says: "To lay and collect taxes to foster and enrich one class or section is gross injustice to all others. To compel a man to pay two dollars for that, without the interference of Government, he could buy for one is a grievous oppression and an atrocious misuse of the powers and a misdirection of the purposes of government." And yet all this is done by our present method of collecting revenue. But hear this man, who is not afraid to call a spade a *spade*, still further: "These great calamities—this ruin of commerce, destruction of ship-yards, stoppage of foundries, crippling of agriculture, and uncertainty and want of confidence in the future of all classes—could have been produced by but one cause. It is the heavy hand of Government, the curse of unwise legislation, that is alone responsible. Remove the manacles that have been placed upon the energies of our people and hope and prosperity will soon return to gladden the land. Let us collect our resources from a few leading articles and sources, and let everything else be as free as the air we breathe. Lighten as far as possible the burdens of labor, give us cheap iron and coal, and invite freely from all parts of the earth the materials that enter into our various manufactures, and they need no other protection." And to the same purpose writes Mr. Brooks, of New York. He says our *thirteen* tariff acts from 1861 to 1869, stolen from the people when the people were thinking only of the Union, * * have made this country, which God has more blessed than any country on earth, the dearest and costliest country to live in on that earth, while no real profit has ensued to any save the few monopolists who have fattened upon the general misery." And of the new Tariff bill now pending, and upon which he made last Thursday a powerful attack, he tells us: "There is now before Congress another bill, only worse than its predecessors in that it more enslaves the masses and aggrandizes the monopolists, even while enlarging the free list mainly in the raw material of manufacture." In the speech to which we have referred Mr. Brooks informs the country—what we think will be startling news to most of our readers—"that every gentleman undertaking to carpet and recarpet his house could afford to pay the carpet manufacturers of this country from eight hundred to fifteen hundred dollars if he could import his carpet free. The whole carpet production of the United States, by the use of the Bigelow patent, was in the hands of five men, who were growing enormously rich, and yet this bill proposed to leave the duty on carpets as it is, except in two cases—a small reduction on druggett and an enormous increase on felt carpeting, used mainly by laboring classes. No such monopoly as the Bigelow patent was ever seen on the face of the earth. No other people but Americans would stand it." It is to be hoped this speech of Mr. Brooks' will be scattered broadcast throughout the land. It is high time the people were beginning to open their eyes to the manner in which they are being robbed by the wicked and foolish laws of incompetent and corrupt law-makers. It they are wise, they will send none but free-traders to Washington hereafter.

There are some tariff figures which we have recently come across that we think will be information to our readers. Verily there is much contained in that hitherto obscure but now celebrated document, which the people, for whom and by whose representatives it was enacted, know nothing about.

On cashmere shawls, a luxury which only the very rich can purchase, it levies a duty of sixty per cent *ad valorem*, while on red woolen padding, used by every one in coat collars, the duty amounts to 159 per cent.

Widow Cliquot champagne pays a duty of 80 per cent., but common pop gingerbeers are taxed 140 per cent. Of the latter scarcely any are imported, and consequently the American manufacturer gains the duty. Common blankets, which cost in England $1 44 in gold or less than $2 in currency, are not allowed to come into the country, while the working man is compelled to pay for the home-made article, of inferior quality, from $3 75 to $4 in our money. Here then is a discrimination in favor of the costly beverage of the rich man of 80 per cent. Again, the duty on a common woolen undershirt, such as the poor man wears, amounts to about 97 per cent., which is 97 per cent. more than the duty on champagne. Fine lace curtains, which cost from $300 to $400, are admitted at a duty of 35 per cent., while a bed-blanket must pay 150 per cent. On cheap tapestry carpets the duty amounts to 72 per cent., on a more costly Brussels it is only 49 per cent. Bockings, druggets, feltings, and other low-priced goods cannot be imported, as the duties are prohibitory.

This list might be extended, but we think what we have given will answer for one dose. Truly there is not the slightest exaggeration in pronouncing a system which contains such provisions as we have cited a tariff of *hateful abominations*.

Such a system must be broken down. It will destroy any party that seeks to uphold it, while that party which first makes revenue reform the chief plank of its platform will be certain to carry the day. Let all well-meaning men agitate for free trade and hard money. Especially let the people of Louisville—the metropolis of Kentucky—give to these deeply important and highly practical questions some what more of their thought than has yet been given.

"All Aboard for Norfolk."

Southern Ohio is in a glow of excitement over projected reconnections with the Chesapeake and Ohio road. The assured prospect of a speedy completion of that great short line to the sea is at present the great sensation in business circles. The Chicago, Toledo and Columbus interest is prospecting for a route to the Kanawha valley with a view to this connection. Cincinnati is organizing a project for an "up-the-river line" to meet the great Virginia road, and all the counties in that region are moving with a zeal and vigor that portend a change in the anti-railroad clauses of the Ohio constitution. E. D. M., of the Cincinnati Gazette, offers some considerations on the subject of the Norfolk route to Europe which are just as interesting to Louisville as to Cincinnati. He says:

Let us see what relations the main line will bear to Cincinnati. In this, we must observe, there are two points presented on the Atlantic coast that it concerns us greatly to call attentions, speak of Richmond, because that is the present termination of the road, and is a point on the ship-navigable waters of the Atlantic and it is sufficient for the purposes of a through line of this character. The main question is not of the value of Richmond as a great outlet to the ocean, Norfolk must be regarded as the true point on the southeastern Atlantic. Perhaps it will be useful to show *roughly* the true distances to each of the several good ports on the Atlantic and the gulf. Those ports, though not railroad lines by any means, show nearly the proportion between the several distances. Let us begin at New York and go round the whole Southern circle:

	Miles.
Cincinnati to New York (straight line)	560
Cincinnati to Philadelphia	500
Cincinnati to Baltimore	490
Cincinnati to Richmond	470
Cincinnati to Norfolk	470
Cincinnati to Wilmington, N. C	590
Cincinnati to Charleston, S. C	800
Cincinnati to Savannah	860
Cincinnati to Fernandina	925
Cincinnati to Apalachicola	1,025
Cincinnati to New Orleans	970

These distances show that the nearest points to tidewater are Baltimore and Richmond; but Baltimore is 200 miles above Norfolk, on the Chesapeake, that is many miles further by rail without reshipment places a barrel of flour or of pork 200 miles nearer Europe than Baltimore. Richmond has also a river basing station. The advantage is, therefore, in favor of Norfolk—other things being equal. Now we come to another equally important fact. Our trade with Germany and the interior of Europe is rapidly increasing. The "indirect" trade—that is, trade carried on though outer ports of Germany with the United States—is rapidly drawing to the returns amount to near $30,000,000. This trade is constantly increasing. It is at present carried on through Hamburg and New York. But if ever we get a direct line of railroad to Norfolk, much the shortest line to the interior of Europe will be via Norfolk. Heretofore that trade has been through Hamburg; but a more important point, and one in the direct line of connection, is Flushing, in Holland. It is 500 miles shorter voyage from Norfolk to Flushing, than from New York to Hamburg. The reader sees that there is a new and important element in the case, and one which the projectors of the line must consider. We do not expect to do everything in a day. We know that one thing must be done at a time. But most fortunately the part which Cincinnati has to perform in this great achievement is comparatively small. Cincinnati and the up-river counties have only to put forth a moderate effort to secure, not only a line to the Kanawha, not only a line to Richmond, not only a line to Norfolk, but absolutely a new and direct line to the center of Europe. Virginia is counting on this as one of the great things for that State and the coming generation. But if it be important to them, it is still more so to the Valley of the Ohio, and especially to the city of Cincinnati.

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Boone,	Bo d and Carter,
Bourbon,	Campbell,
Clinton and Cumberland,	Floyd and Johnson,
Fayette,	Garrard,
Grant and Gallatin,	Grayson,
Graves,	Henderson,
Hopkins,	Knox,
Harrison,	Lincoln,
Josh Bell,	Magoffin,
Morgan,	Rowan,
Mercer,	Madison,
Meade,	Metcalfe,
Montgomery and Clarke,	Pendleton,
Owen,	Shelby,
Pulaski,	Wayne,
Scott,	Warren,
Woodford,	

It is a very promising scheme, and will be a very formidable one if the old Democrats of those counties are in the keeping of their Representatives, and are tired of their present party affiliation.

The only difficulty we see in the organization is the proper adjustment of the offices and the selection of the leaders. Are they to come from Cincinnati? Or are the Radical Senators and members to be the Executive Committee? Or are the present Democratic members to be equally distinguished? And then what is to be done in regard to our "colored brethren?" They will number thousands of voters in those counties. Are they not to have a place upon the Executive Committee of the new party? Or are they to be driven back to the corrupt embraces of the Louisville-Nashville Railroad —— and Democratic faction?

If we are not asking too much of the organizers, we would like to have some information on this subject, which will be, no doubt, very interesting to our readers. Will the party run County Clerks, and Jailers, and Sheriffs, and Constables, and Judges at the August elections? What name will they sail under? We would suggest "New Lights." That is the name of the most delicious fresh-water fish in our State, which breed faster than any other, though some do call them "bachelors." Perhaps the name would assist in multiplying the breed.

But though we may "fry" them occasionally in our columns, we can't pick their bones with the same gusto that we do their namesakes'.

Carey and Wells.

The protection fight is waxing hot, and some of the Western respondents to the New York Tribune are adopting its polite phraseology. For instance the attempt of Mr. Henry C. Carey to refute the statements of Mr. Wells is characterized by the St. Louis Democrat as a piece of "able-bodied lying," and that paper not only proves the fallacy of Mr. Carey's statements about the prices of grain and manufactured articles before and after the war, but it flatly calls them lies. Without indorsing its epithets, we must confess that its figures are true while those of Mr. Carey are false. After citing the records which sustain Mr. Wells, and exposing the deceptions employed by his assailants, the Democrat says:

The monopolists begin to realize that the farmers of the great West will not stand it much longer to be swindled as they have been, and hence the effort of their attorney to make the farmers believe that they get more money for th ir wheat and pay less for everything that they buy, than they did before the war. These people must think that the farmers at the West have neither sense nor memory. In January, 1860, Western flour was worth in New York $4 50 in gold, and to-day, with a 40 per cent. premium on gold, it is worth $6 75 in currency, or $4 82 in gold. Now, this is a fair statement of the case, and is exactly what, then worth $1 50, sold JANUARY 1st, 1860, for $1 28 in gold; decrease, forty-four per cent. Western pork, forty-three cents in gold January 1st, 1860, was worth eighty-four cents in gold January 1st, 1870; decrease, seven per cent. Corn, worth eight-eight cents in 1860, was worth eighty-four in 1870. Potatoes, worth 31 Cincinnati, $1 75 a bushel in 1860, were worth $1 24 in gold in 1870. Hides, south twenty-four and a half cents in 1860, were worth twenty-two and a half cents in 1870. Hay, worth in New York $1 10 per 100 pounds in 1860, was worth, in 1870, one and one-half cents in gold. Sugar, twenty-six per cent. cents in gold in 1860, was worth forty-one per cent. Coal, worth eight-eight cents in 1860, was worth eighty-four in 1870. Potatoes, worth 31 Cincinnati, $1 75 a bushel in 1860, were worth $1 24 in gold in 1870. Hides, south twenty-four and a half cents in 1860, were worth twenty-two and a half cents in 1870. Hay, worth in New York $1 10 per 100 pounds in 1860, was worth, in 1870, one and one-half cents in gold. Sugar, twenty-six per cent. cents in gold in 1860, was worth forty-one per cent. Coal, worth eight-eight cents in 1860, was worth eighty-four in 1870; decrease, forty-four per cent. Wool, worth in gold $1 44 in gold or less than $2 in currency, are not allowed to come into the country, while the working man is compelled to pay for the home-made article, of inferior quality, from $3 75 to $4 in our money. Here then is a discrimination in favor of the costly beverage of the rich man of 80 per cent. Again, the duty on a common woolen undershirt, such as the poor man wears, amounts to about 97 per cent., which is 97 per cent. more than the duty on champagne. Fine lace curtains, which cost from $300 to $400, are admitted at a duty of 35 per cent., while a bed-blanket must pay 150 per cent. On cheap tapestry carpets the duty amounts to 72 per cent., on a more costly Brussels it is only 49 per cent. Bockings, druggets, feltings, and other low-priced goods cannot be imported, as the duties are prohibitory.

This list might be extended, but we think what we have given will answer for one dose. Truly there is not the slightest exaggeration in pronouncing a system which contains such provisions as we have cited a tariff of *hateful abominations*.

Such a system must be broken down. It will destroy any party that seeks to uphold it, while that party which first makes revenue reform the chief plank of its platform will be certain to carry the day. Let all well-meaning men agitate for free trade and hard money. Especially let the people of Louisville—the metropolis of Kentucky—give to these deeply important and highly practical questions some what more of their thought than has yet been given.

"All Aboard for Norfolk."

Southern Ohio is in a glow of excitement over projected reconnections with the Chesapeake and Ohio road. The assured prospect of a speedy completion of that great short line to the sea is at present the great sensation in business circles. The Chicago, Toledo and Columbus interest is prospecting for a route to the Kanawha valley with a view to this connection. Cincinnati is organizing a project for an "up-the-river line" to meet the great Virginia road, and all the counties in that region are moving with a zeal and vigor that portend a change in the anti-railroad clauses of the Ohio constitution. E. D. M., of the Cincinnati Gazette, offers some considerations on the subject of the Norfolk route to Europe which are just as interesting to Louisville as to Cincinnati. He says:

Let us see what relations the main line will bear to Cincinnati. In this, we must observe, there are two points presented on the Atlantic coast that it concerns us greatly to call attentions, speak of Richmond, because that is the present termination of the road, and is a point on the ship-navigable waters of the Atlantic and it is sufficient for the purposes of a through line of this character. The main question is not of the value of Richmond as a great outlet to the ocean, Norfolk must be regarded as the true point on the southeastern Atlantic. Perhaps it will be useful to show *roughly* the true distances to each of the several good ports on the Atlantic and the gulf. Those ports, though not railroad lines by any means, show nearly the proportion between the several distances. Let us begin at New York and go round the whole Southern circle:

	Miles.
Cincinnati to New York (straight line)	560
Cincinnati to Philadelphia	500
Cincinnati to Baltimore	490
Cincinnati to Richmond	470
Cincinnati to Norfolk	470
Cincinnati to Wilmington, N. C	590
Cincinnati to Charleston, S. C	800
Cincinnati to Savannah	860
Cincinnati to Fernandina	925
Cincinnati to Apalachicola	1,025
Cincinnati to New Orleans	970

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CITY ITEMS.

H. T. HELMBOLD, DRUGGIST,

While engaged in the drug business, discovered the superior mode of preparing Fluid Extracts. He has been established upward of NINETEEN YEARS, and in order to satisfy the most skeptical appends the following

FROM THE

LARGEST MANUFACTURING CHEMIST

IN THE WORLD:

I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. HELMBOLD. He occupied the drug-store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,

FIRM OF POWERS & WEIGHTMAN,

Manufacturing Chemists,

Ninth and Brown streets, Philadelphia.

November 15, 1854.

Home Testimony.

Read the certificate of R. A. Gresham of the Louisville Transfer Company:

I have taken nearly all the sliersative medicines in the market. I have found nothing to do me half so much good as Wintersmith's Inflined Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. R. A. GRESHAM,

Louisville Transfer Company.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ This evening, at 3 o'clock, on the premises, we will sell some very desirable property at Portland, belonging to the estate of Samuel L. Stocks, Dec'd. Also, at 4 o'clock, lots of ground on the Richland Road. These lots will be sold for cash to settle the said Pearson & Meddis' purchases.

Sold $2,600.

I have advertised my preparation, Helmbold's Buchu, as a cure for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsy, &c. I give the public evidence of its merits in certificates, which will be advertised in this paper Wednesday and Saturday of each week. I will forfeit the whole and that forfeit is no bonanzas prepared for those diseases that has effected the number of cures.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist,

594 Broadway, New York.

Bottling, Packing and Hose.

to which we invite the attention of manufacturers and others, at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's, 118 Main street, between Third and Fourth.

☞ Two large sky lights—best in the city. Prices reduced. Elrod's old and popular Gallery removed to 38 Main below Second street. Takes babies in a second. Pictures everybody, or no pay—59 Main.

Wager $5,000.

In this paper I advertise certificates of cures effected by Helmbold's extract Buchu on Wednesday and Saturday of each week. I will wager the sum of $5,000 that there is no physician or druggist in the United States who can produce such evidence of cures in diseases of bladder, kidneys and gravel.

☞ Stove, Fourth and Green—the Photographer who makes good work.

Wager $5,000.

Not that I like the idea, but that some may and would like the matter tested, whether Helmbold's Buchu has effected more cures than any physician or medicine in such diseases as it is recommended, no matter by who or whom made.

Texas.

The Lone Star State heard from. An unexpected letter from Judge George W. Wright, one of the oldest and best citizens of TEXAS; a man of sterling worth and general influence throughout the State; one of her representatives in her Congress when she was a Republic, and one of her legislators as long as she was a State under the old flag. Hear:

PARIS, TEXAS, Oct. 25, 1869.

Messrs. W. H. Walker & Co., Louisville, Ky.:

DEAR SIRS—Permit me to say that I have thoroughly tested your Tonic Bitters, and take great pleasure in recommending them to all persons afflicted as I have been. For the last six years I have been severely afflicted with general debility, accompanied with nervous weakness, which totally disqualified me for the discharge of my duties as a citizen, nor, knowing my condition, recommended your Tonic Bitters. I commenced the use of them about the first of May last, and have been steadily improving ever since, and although I am seventy years of age, my health has been so completely restored by the use of your Tonic Bitters, and I am now able to attend to any kind of business. I take pleasure in recommending them to all persons who need a tonic, believing that they will do everything they are recommended for.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. WRIGHT.

Nineteen Years

H. T. Helmbold's Extract Buchu has been established. The certificates of cures are beyond contradiction. They will be advertised in this paper from time to time. Those who would be sceptical ought to read them. Sold by all druggists.

What an Eminent Chemist says.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist, in charge of the analysis of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS,

July 16, 1866.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and chemical warehouse is on the wrapper of each bottle and signed H. T. Helmbold. Beware of base imitations made by bona druggists and sold under fictitious names.

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ J. Dingfelder, who kept for five years on Market street, between Third and Fourth streets, and the last ten years on Fourth street, sells now very cheap dry goods on Market, between Sixth and Seventh, No. 240, south side, where he would be ple

I.

A Cataplasm of Rhubarb,
Laid upon the pit of the stomach of a child,
Will relieve the bowels to be emptied, and
Soon kept in contact with a raw surface will
Produce the same effect as if the medicine had
Been given into the stomach. So said the
Great Boerhaave. Therefore, as we know
How the operation of croton oil when placed
On the tongue. To say the least, it is speedy.
Purgatives in some shape are indispensable
To the practice of medicine. Many diseases
Are incurable without them, most diseases
Require them some time during their course,
And nearly all of the simple disorders of the
System are benefited by their use. The great
Alderanium in their administration has been
To get rid of the which was either inactive or pur-
Gative as was needed, always mild, but
Always efficient, and the use of which did not
Make it necessary to continue its use. It will
Be seen at a glance that this was no easy task.
To right work. Yet it has been done. Ed-
Wilder's Family Pills fulfill all the requirements of the case. They are a laxative, yet
A purgative, yet mild. In small doses
They effect the first want, In larger doses
They fulfill the latter. But in whatever quan-
Tity given they create no necessity for their
Use. They create no morbid state of the ali-
Mentary tone, but leave it cleansed and urge
It to renewed health. They are, in brief, a
Blessing to the individual who suffers from
Constipation and needs a simple laxative,
And are indispensable to him who is parched
With a fever and requires a purgative. Use
Them, all you who value health.

II.

Helminthology.

A distinguished physiologist has declared
That it seems to be a principal of nature that
Every situation capable of supporting living
Organic bodies should be peopled with them.
Every animal has its parasite—its enemy—
Who is either openly waging war on it or con-
Stantly seeking to find a lodgment either up-
On or in the surface, or in the cavi-
Ties of the body. The huge whale is often
Driven to madness by an almost invisible
Member of the great tribe of vermes.
The history of helminthology abounds in
Illustrations of the influence of worms in the
Production of diseases and in the exasper-
Ation of their symptoms. The frequency of
Worms in the bodies of men, their obnox-
Ious to the senses, together with their very
Common connection with enfeebled and mor-
Bid states of the animal economy, all tended
To render them an object of interest from the
Remotest periods. The very ablest minds
Have been devoted to the study of these enlo-
Cations with the view of discovering some sub-
Stance which was capable of speedily, safely,
And permanently expelling them from the
Animal systems. No quackishing or conse-
Quentious observance of full to allow that these
Efforts have not been crowned with suc-
Cess. Wormwood Syrup of Edward Wilder is
One of the most valuable—a genuine worm destroyer—
Possessing also vermifuge. Its taste is delightful,
Its effects are quick. Its results unfailing.
It is free from danger. No intestinal worm
Can live in its presence. Mothers! destroy
The worms which infest your little ones by
This delightful syrup.

III.

Indigestion,

Which makes sleep a pain, and turns its
Pain to wormwood," is, we all know, the
Most common of all the disorders of the stom-
Ach. It is also the most obstinate. It has been
Most written about. Mr. Abernathy called it
The hypochondriac disorder. Broussais termed
It chronic gastritis, while the Solidists denom-
Inated it simple dyspepsia, or any disorder of
The function of digestion by which the food,
After being swallowed, is converted into chyle.
To disease presents such various, contrary,
And incompatible symptoms. They contradict
All the acknowledged laws of order, constan-
Cy and consistency which regulate natural
Events. They bother the doctors, and can
Only be read at last by those who is skilled in
The language and grammar of the Book of
Nature. It is self-evident that the different
Forms of indigestion are to be met by corre-
Sponding methods of cure. Each particular
Variety demands its especial remedy, and, as
Far as possible, the modification of the treat-
Ment must be adapted to the modification of
The disorder. It has been said that the per-
Fection of medical skill is the talent of apply-
Ing to each individual case its precise, and, as
It were, its individual remedy. This is the object
Which every conscientious physician pursues
Unceasingly, and can never rest satisfied until
He has overtaken. Edward Wilder's Stomach
Bitters, their body being the purest of copper-
Distilled whisky, makes this object attainable
Alike to all. They are a specific, the disease
Specifying the remedy, not the remedy the
Disease. They are a combination of substances
Which meet the specialty of the disorder by a
Corresponding specialty of cure. They should
Be kept in every well-regulated family.

IV.

The Guadiana River.

The British army, when it advanced on Tal-
Avera and fought that celebrated battle which
Has resigned for a retreat into the plains of
Leon, lost more men from the malarial
Diseases contracted on the banks of the Guadi-
Ana than by the bullets of the enemy. They
Died by thousands. All Europe believed that
The invading army was extirpated. Yet ma-
Larial diseases are no more common in Eu-
Rope than in our own country. They exist
Throughout the length and breadth of this
Land. From the gice plantations of the Caro-
Linas to the cane-growing districts of Louisi-
Ana, from the tobacco fields of Kentucky to
The boundless prairies of the West, from the
Granite hills of Massachusetts to the cotton
Lands of Mississippi, everywhere, at some
Time and in some shape, are we made to feel
The baleful influence of miasm. The great
Factors in this equation of disease are so-
Lar heat, moisture, and vegetable decomposi-
Tion. Neither one alone is capable of begot-
Ting the precise condition necessary to pro-
Duce malarious sickness. They must all coexist. The
Ario, if separated, are harmless—together,
They are more potent for evil than any other
Known agents. So long as they exist, just so
Long will we have need of a medicine which
Will overcome their pernicious effects, so
Long will it be necessary to have a remedy
Capable of meeting and beating the insidious
Enemy, and of all known agents for this pur-
Pose none is to compare with that marvelous
Compound Edward Wilder's Chill Tonic, the
Master of every form and variety and grade
And degree of malarial disease, of miasmatic
Poison. Try it, all you who are suffering
From any form of ague, as a cure is guaran-
Teed in every case.

V.

The St. Louis Hospital, Paris.

This ancient institution is one of the largest
And, to the medical student, most interesting
Of the many public charities which adorn the
Capital of that gallant people, the French.
Its immense structure, and receives with-
In its walls annually thousands of sick poor.
A considerable portion of the building is set
Apart for patients suffering with disease of the
Skin. The sight which greets the visitor as
He enters the wards devoted to cutaneous af-
Fections is a curious one, but unless he be an
Enthusiast it can hardly be called particular-
Ly attractive. There you see men wrapped in
Gutta percha, children with their heads
Covered with tar, women smeared from crown
To sole with tallow. Men, women and chil-
Dren in baths—sulphur baths, alkaline baths,
Mercurial baths, bath, hot, cold, warm, show-
Ers, douche baths of every kind and degree;
And, internally, every patient, old and young,
Big and little, taking potash in some shape,
And Honduras Sarsaparilla in some form.
These two remedies seemed to constitute the
Sum total of the internal treatment. They
Are esteemed by the renowned physicians
Who had charge of the skin department as
Well-nigh specifics in almost every variety of
Cutaneous disease, whether of rheumatic or
Scrofulous, or simple origin. They were given
In letter, ring-worm, nettle-rash, rose-rash,
Pimples, scrofula, ulcers, old sores, falling of
The hair, &c. In all they did good. In most
They effected a cure. But it has remained for
Edward Wilder's Sarsaparilla and Potash to
Perform the most remarkable cures ever
Awarded to any known medicine. It pos-
Sesses virtues shared by no other combination
Of these substances. It is a therapeutic mar-
Vel. Against all the diseases at which it is
Aimed it is simply resistless. It never fails.
Go to it that you suffer not one day longer
Than the ills which it cures. Get it at

VI.

Dr. Lacnec.

This renowned Frenchman did more, per-
Haps, to clear up the mysteries which before
His time had invested the nature of chest
Diseases than any physician who ever lived.
He has been often said of him that he had
Many imitators, but never an equal. As a
Diagnostician he was unrivaled. Except Wil-
Liams, in London, and Austin Flint, in this
Country, no one has ever approached him.
Yet, with all his skill in detecting the nature
And form of the malady before him, he was
Sadly deficient in his knowledge of remedies.
Nearly all German and French physicians
Are. They are strong on diagnosis, but weak
In therapeutics. They will tell you to a nicety
What is the matter, but will fail utterly to
Tell you how to get well. In this part of medi-
Cal science, no race on the face of the earth
Equals the Anglo-Saxon. It furnishes the
Practitioners. The Teuton and the Gaul will
Describe the nature of your complaint. The
Anglo-Saxon will give you a remedy for it—
It will cure it. Laennec drew vivid pictures of
Coughs, colds, pleurisy, quinsies, croup,
Bronchitis, catarrh, and all the other affec-
Tions of the air passages, but he left but few
Words concerning their treatment. The
Youngest American or English physician
Of to-day knows better how to man-
Age any one of these chest troubles
Than did the illustrious Monsieur Laennec.
He is stronger in remedies than was the great
Parisian. He knows the value of the wild
Cherry. He is acquainted with its supreme
Virtues. He is aware of the many potent
Agents which enter into combination in Ed-
Ward Wilder's Compound Extract of Wild
Cherry, and, knowing all this, he feels him-
Self master of the situation. He has no fear
Of the process of croup, no misgivings at the
Advance of bronchitis. He grapples with
Consumption, and subdues every cough, cold,
Or catarrh. Hence every family should
Always have this invaluable medicine at
Hand.

For sale by all dealers.

EDWARD WILDER & Co.,
Wholesale Druggists,
215 Main st., Marble Front, Louisville, Ky.
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Courier-Journal.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1870.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

The Earthquake Man.

It will be remembered that much consternation prevailed in Germany on account of the predictions of a Professor Falb about earthquakes, which brought down upon his head the wrath of the German press and the Peruvians. In reply to a recent attack, he declares that he made his prophecies after a careful study of earthquakes from 1848 to 1869, and which led him to the firm conviction that the influence of the moon upon earthquakes was an irrefutable fact." He claims to have named successfully the time of the shocks, and complains of being abused for not mentioning the precise localities that would be affected. The Professor makes an ingenious argument to prove that he knows more about this business than any one else, and that, instead of being condemned for his propidcies, the world should thank him for giving the alarm in time.

II.

"Silver for Change."

The prospect of a return to specie payments is beginning to have its effect. Merchants in the large cities are marking down their goods; landlords, who have been charging the same for houses, with gold at 110, that they did when it was at 140, have had to lessen their demand and take less. In New York, for instance, the great money center and financial barometer, rents are coming down rapidly. Houses which have brought six thousand five hundred dollars a year cannot now be rented for more than six thousand, and some of the enterprising shop-keepers are advertising there that they will give silver in change. Although this is a mere advertising trick, it nevertheless shows that silver is so cheap, comparatively speaking, that they can afford to give small amounts of it in change in retail trade. The opinion prevails in well-informed banking circles that the active demand for American securities abroad and the crops of cotton, etc., raised in the South this year have caused gold to "tumble" to its present figure, where it will probably remain for some time with proper management by the Secretary of the Treasury.

III

Literary.

Among the rare and valuable books imported into this country by Messrs. Scribner, Welford & Co., of New York, is "The Boissevie Gallery," in one volume, folio, with one hundred and nineteen photographic plates, and Manin's magnificent work "Chefs-d'œuvre de la Peinture Italienne," while in the way of pleasant light reading is J. R. Digby Beste's gossipy book, with the suggestive title "Now-a-Days; or, Courts, Coursers, Churchmen, Garibaldians, Lawyers, and Brigands." Emerson's new book, "Society and Solitude," published by Fields, Osgood & Co., is a delightful work. The author gives us, in quaint, strong and original language, his ideas and views of matters relating to our every-day life. He discusses and analyzes, with rare critical discrimination, the value of society, the aims of our lives, the reasons for the poverty of our art, the false hospitality of the day, the secret of success and other kindred topics. In spite of the three rules Mr. Emerson lays down—"1. Never read any book that is not a year old. 2. Never read any but famed books. 3. Never read any but what you like"—We have made this one the exception to his general rules because it is indeed entitled to be classed among those which he terms "books which take rank in our life with parents and friends, sanctioned experiences, so medicinal, so stringent, so revolutionary, so authoritative."

IV.

Exaggeration.

One of the most glaring absurdities of the day is the profuse use of superlatives and adjectives. Thus Jones, who is merely rather a nice person, is called "perfectly splendid" by the young ladies he "keeps company with," and a "perfect" gentleman by his enthusiastic friends. Why not leave off the "perfect" and be satisfied with J. as a gentleman? Certainly that word conveys enough to give a fair idea of the beauties of J.'s character. A good-looking girl is pronounced, in a paroxysm of admiration, to be "the prettiest, the most stylish, the most elegant woman in the world," which is rather hard on the millions of the fair sex whom she surpasses so greatly. An ordinary stock-actress becomes under this system "the queen of the drama—the tragic muse;" a second-rate dancause "the peerless daughter of Terpsichore" a dull, vulgar man, who has made money suddenly in some questionable way, "our highly respectable and intelligent citizen, whose sound sense and generous heart eminently fit him to guide," &c., &c.; a conceited young village lawyer, with a shock of long hair and a strong forehead full of bumps, and the power of an owl to look wise, with not an idea beyond the corner grocery, becomes "one of the most promising young men in the State, Sir, who is destined to shine and sparkle with all the momentous questions of his day, and whose voice will ere long be heard in the councils of the nation." The editor of a little six-by-twelve paper, away off in some wilderness, who has only a capacity for ignorant disputation, looms up as "a powerful, terse and vigorous writer, who wields a graceful and facile pen, which has had no little to do with the success of his party." And we are informed mysteriously that "such men are wanted; the people look to them for advice and counsel in this trying hour of our country's peril." In short, exaggeration and constitutes are the follies of the day. Everybody cants in set words, and the most perfect, nor can any special locality be the garden spot of the world. All of the culture, refinement, beauty, wealth, comfort, scenery, natural and material advantages, are not centered in any one country, State or community. A proper and reasonable pride in one's home, friends, State, country and government is commendable, but to insist that everything appertaining to ourselves is superior to any and everything elsewhere, is only to show a provincial, narrow and ignorant mind.

PERSONAL DOSSIP.

THE West Pointers are trying to flush Don Piatt.

SIR ROBERT NAPIER has been robbed by robbers in London.

DICEN-VIRS of art and poetry—Ten-nyson, Ten-niel and Ten-iers. Study.

ZOE, the child trapezist, has had her last tumble, and will be a cripple for life.

THE Rev. Wm. Morley Punchon, a celebrated Baptist divine, is preaching in Cincinnati.

"A RED-HEADED MEN'S" ball is the last Yankee notion. The fire companies are invited.

NEW YORK shop-keepers give silver in change. An advertisement dodge—old but good.

GEN. JORDAN is said to have resigned the command of the Cuban forces, but it is not credited.

A DISCONTENTED Cincinnati tailor shot himself the other day, and so obtained satisfaction of fate.

BURLINGAME was a good Sunday-school scholar, says the boy who sat on the bench next to him.

WILKIE COLLINS is catching it about his "Man and Wife." It is called "stuff and rubbish" in England.

WICKLIFFE, C. B., Auditor of Louisiana, has been convicted of high crimes, etc. Bring along that rope!

GOLLADAY was very frank to Creswell about his privileges, but Creswell didn't give him the franking privilege.

D.D Whittemore drew his mileage back to South Carolina!—[Boston Post.] Yes, he was kicked out of Congress.

THE Thomas, Fulton, Denison and Clayton families, of Baltimore, draw seventy thousand dollars in salaries, &c., from the Government.

FILOMENO, a little Chilian girl who plays the violin and piano charmingly, is the musical rage South just now.

CORBIN has been heard from; he says "I am very weak, very nervous, perfectly broken down; there is but a wreck left." Gould and Fisk remain sullenly and rebelliously silent.

"AN American lady," according to a Boston paper, once had a highly loyal interview with Queen Victoria, some years before Prince Albert's death. Another Stormy Donatiress.

PROFESSOR BLOT is going into the White House. There is one too many there already, but, as the Professor is to confine himself to the kitchen, the balance of power will be preserved in both cabinets.

GEN. LEE says he has never read a history of the late war. Greeley should teach him that there are some things worse than hazing for treason, by sending him a copy of the "American Conflict."

PROFESSOR VON OETTINGEN, a great German statistician, says that the number of suicides in Europe increases at the rate of four per cent. per annum, while the population nowhere increases at a greater rate than 1.61 per cent.

MR. GLADSTONE cuts down trees for recreation, in Hagley Park, the supposed site of Thomson's "Castle of Indolence." He was at work three days for three hours a day in cutting down a beech tree fourteen feet in circumference.

WALKER, the artist, and author of the great battle paintings of Chepultapec and Gettysburg, has received an order from Mayor General Hooker to paint the celebrated "Battle above the Clouds," at Lookout Mountain, the price to be $16,000.

THAT dignified and classical old paper, the New York Post, over whose destinies Mr. Wm. Cullen Bryant, the poet, presides, says, "The bloodies are more empty-headed than ever—they have been belied out. Since they were driven from Chicago they shain that there is a closed exhibition."

FECHTER, having won critical Boston's favor in Hamlet, has stormed its heart in Ray Bliss. The Transcript says: "It is hard to write what will not seem rhapsody to those who did not see it. In twenty years no lover so delicate, so manly, so impassioned, has been seen on any Boston stage. Mr. Emerson says 'all mankind love a lover;' and here was one who, without one touch of mawkishness or sentimentality, really worshiped the ground on which his queen trod, and the air she breathed. The delicacy, the sacredness, the intensity of the passion of love, realized to the last fiber of his nature, lifted melodrama, actors, and audience into 'unaccustomed enchantment.'"

ONE of the most noted musical critics of England—George Hogarth—is dead. He had reached his eighty-sixth year, and had written what would be effected. The Professor makes an ingenious argument to prove that he knows more about this business than any one else, and that, instead of being condemned for his propidcies, the world should thank him for giving the alarm in time.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Another Congressional Job—More About Cadetships—A Carpetbagger Driven up Like an Honorable Man—The Field Begins—New Hampshire Election, etc., etc.

[Special Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, March 3.

The reckless majority of the House are engaged in another grand "job"—the New York Air-line road. Year after year this measure is brought forward, in defiance of the rights of the States, and only the interruption of the Senate prevents its passage. The present bill before the House is atrocious. It proposes that Congress shall incorporate the company. The road is to be located without consulting the States as to even the condemnation of the lands, and the Federal courts alone are to have jurisdiction in all legal cases concerning it. The bill is really an insult to the intelligence of the country, but its mad or corrupt projectors, with the aid of their confederates in Congress, will press it through the lower house. But it is not likely that the Senate will concur. The activity of members of Congress in behalf of this project justly gives rise to the suspicion that they are pecuniarily interested in the bill's becoming a law.

THE GOLD REPORT.

The publication of the reports in the gold panic case attracts no interest here. The majority intended that it should whitewash the President and his family, and refused to allow to be summoned the only witnesses who could contradict the testimony. The minority of the committee wanted Mrs. Grant and her sister, Mrs. Corbin, to testify, if not the President, but while the majority would not permit. The facts grouped together by the minority have a suspicious look as concerns the President, and expose the scandalous matter is now regarded as a stale thing, and the public are rather on the *qui vive* for some new sensation. Why even

THE SALE OF CADETSHIPS,

which for a moment aroused public interest, is already considered a thread-bare subject; and I refer to it only to gives point of interest to your own section. The case of poor late Representative Golladay still hangs. The father of the cadet appointed is in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and John Logan told him yesterday he would keep him here for two years if he did not tell the truth. Tan cadet is also here, and will not be permitted to leave until the case is settled. The committee act on the idea that the old man did pay directly or indirectly $2,000 for that appointment, and they want to know if Golladay didn't get it who else did. Mr. Golladay's purpose of offering prosecution at the capital. It is much to be feared that during the remainder of the session the attendances will grow "small by degrees and beautifully less." Legislators should remember that much the greater part of the real work of the session is yet to be disposed of.

DURATION OF THE SESSION.

It is a common custom in legislative bodies to designate a day for adjournment some time before the close of the session, and afterwards extend the time. This is done from an idea that members will attend more closely to their duties when the day of adjournment is apparently very near, and there is probably a good deal in that notion. Whether it will be, I think I may with confidence predict that Tuesday, the 22d inst., which was substituted for the Senate time agreed upon, the 15th inst., the time mentioned in the joint resolution which passed the House the other day, will really be the day for the adjournment of the present General Assembly.

LET THE IMPORTANT BUSINESS HAVE PRECEDENCE.

In addition to the measures of general importance remaining to be disposed of, there are a great many bills merely of local interest before the Legislature. It is clearly the duty of the Legislature to act on the first the precedence. Let the matters of general and universal concern be first disposed of, and then gentlemen can go home with an easy conscience to minor legislation.

CONVENTIONAL INTEREST.

One of the first measures in the orders of the day for to-morrow before the House for consideration is the bill, originally introduced by the member from Fayette, authorizing the borrowers of money to agree, by contract in writing, with lenders for the payment of a rate of interest not exceeding ten per cent. per annum—the legal rate remaining, in all cases where no rate is stipulated, at six per cent., as at present.

From the intelligent and enlarged views on money matters which I have heard Mr. Leng declared by them to be of no relief. The effort to reduce the rate of interest was voted down by a combination between Western members, those representing constituents who are interested in "high wines," and other interested parties. The whisky interests of Kentucky will never consent to this proposition from the Ways and Means Committee so long as it is constituted as it now is, or, indeed, so long as the Radicals hold the sway.

Courier-Journal.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1870.

Closing and Arrival of Mails at Louisville Postoffice.

Mails.	CLOSE.	ARRIVE.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]